

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6227

日八初月十午正精光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1877.

壹年禮

號二十月壹十英

港香

PRICE \$1^{1/2} PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

ARRIVALS.
November 9, DIOMED, British steamer, 124t; Jackson, Liverpool 20th September, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
November 10, CIRUS, British gun-vessel, 724, E. J. Church, Foochow 7th November.
November 10, CHINA, German steamer, 648, J. G. Ackermann, Shanghai November 6th, General SIEMSEN & Co.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES AVON MANN is authorized to sign our firm by pro ration GEE & CO., Canton, 1st November, 1877. [2m182]

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. F. RAPE IN OUR FIRM CHASED from this day.

NOTICE.
FROM THE DEAN EDWARD SHEPHERD PAID and Mr. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN THE NAME OF OUR FIRM FOR PROCLAMATION AT FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. P. ELLWELL AT AMOY.

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day established myself at the Posts of TAKOW and TAIWANFOO, Formosa, as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of JULIUS MANNICH & CO., Takow, Formosa, 1st October, 1877. [1m140]

NOTICE.
MR. EDWARD BURKE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

NOTICE.
H. S. STANFORD, Amer. bark for New York.

NOTICE.
Norma, British steamer for Swatow.

NOTICE.
William H. Dawsing, German bark, 623, Voratz, Kajing 16th Oct. Timber - CHINESE.

NOTICE.
November 11, SHEN-CHU, Chinese revenue cruiser Wade, Canton 11th November.

NOTICE.
November 11, ESSERALDA, British sloop, 305, E. Cullen, Amoy 10th Nov., General J. Y. V. SHAW.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE NOVEMBER 10TH.

NOTICE.
Japan, German 3-m. schooner for Mauritius.

NOTICE.
H. S. STANFORD, Amer. bark for New York.

NOTICE.
Norma, British steamer for East Coast.

DEPARTURES.

NOTICE.
November 10, AMOR, British steamer, for Shanghai.

NOTICE.
November 10, LORD OF THE ISLES, British bark for Takao.

NOTICE.
November 10, SAN LORENZO, Spanish brig, for Manila.

NOTICE.
November 10, ENRY, Spanish steamer for Manila.

NOTICE.
November 10, JAPAN, German 3-masted sloop for Manila.

NOTICE.
November 10, CHINA, German steamer, for Canton.

NOTICE.
November 10, WOODVILLE, British bark, for London.

NOTICE.
November 10, GENEVIEVE, French bark, for Singapore.

NOTICE.
November 11, MARIA CHARLOTTE, French bark, for Saigon.

NOTICE.
November 11, NORMA, British steamer, for Swatow.

NOTICE.
November 11, FERI, Ger. brig, for Keeling.

NOTICE.
November 11, YESSO, British sloop, for East Coast.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per Diomed, sloop, from Liverpool — Mr. Angus White and 2 Europeans for Hongkong, and 260 "chines."

Per China, sloop, from Shanghai — 2 Europeans and 26 "chines."

Per Esseralda, sloop, from Amoy — 168 Chinese.

Per Haipooong, sloop, from Tamsui &c. — Mr. Ho-ching-yih and 57 Chinese.

Per Viscount Macduff, from Haipooong — 2 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Amoy, sloop, for Shanghai — Mr. R. E. Bredon (late Commissioner of Customs) and Mr. G. George, 2 Europeans, 200 Chinese, 250 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The French bark *Papillon* reports left New-chung on 26th October, and had N.N.E. winds and a very strong current throughout the whole passage.

The German bark *F. H. Dawsing* reports left Raison on 10th October. The first part of the passage light winds and calms. Along the Pa-lowan Shouls and up the China Sea heavy N.E. winds and moonbow.

The British bark *Colombo* reports left Amoy on 10th October. From Amoy had light S.W. winds and strong S.E. winds to lat. 10 N. and long. 130 W., from thence light N.E. winds. From Lombok to China strong monsoon.

The British steamship *Ramonda* reports left Liverpool on 10th October. Had light monsoon and fine weather throughout. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Mropic* steamers *Douglas* and *Norfolk*. The steamship *Glaucus* was to leave Amoy on the 11th at 4 o'clock p.m.

The British 3-masted schooner *Vicount Macduff* left Haipooong on 10th October. The first part of the voyage had N.E. winds, 100 miles to the South of Hainan; from thence steady winds to North Danger; from thence to port light variable winds and a strong S.W. current. Sighted the Scarborough Rock on 6th November. Passed a bark 30 miles North of the Scarborough Rock.

The British steamship *Ramonda* reports left Haipooong on 10th October. From Amoy experienced light variable winds and dry clear weather. From Amoy to Tamsui moderate N.E. and Easterly winds with tail, hot weather, and from thence to Amoy, moderate N.E. and dry winds. In Amoy, the tides *Emelwala* and *Gloucester*, Chinese steamers *Yunnan* and some Chinese gunboats. The steamship *Turcian* left for Tamsui at 5 o'clock p.m. on the 10th. No steamer in Tamsui.

The German steamship *Chlorophorus* left Shanghai on 4th November, 11-masted sail and fresh breeze from the N.E. and rain as far as Turnabout Island; from thence to Hongkong had fine weather and moderate N.E. winds. Arrived in Hongkong on the 10th at 10 a.m. On the 11th, passed an English mail steamer of White Doge. On the 12th, passed the P. & O. steamship *India* of intermediate Island. Same day passed the O. & G. *Imperial* Ocean Liner of Turnabout Island. On the 13th, passed the steamship *Amoy* of Tamsui.

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VEHICLES THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA. (Per last Mail's Advice)

Bobby, Manila, Sept. 12
Stonewall Jackson, Haipooong, Sept. 12

Syphens (4), Haipooong, Sept. 12
Pekin (a), Haipooong, Sept. 12
Glenfield (4), Shanghai, Sept. 12

Even (a), Manila, Sept. 20

Macgregor (a), Haipooong, Sept. 23
Patricius (a), Haipooong, Sept. 27
Galatea (a), Shanghai, Sept. 27

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At noon.
Stock-in-Trade of "Gam Lioong" Draper Shop,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1877.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

TO BE LET.

NOTICE.

TO LET.</

NOTICE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1878.(With which has been incorporated "THE
CHINA DIRECTORY".)

The PUBLISHERS request that those
Firms who have not yet returned the
Printed Forms which have been sent to
them to fill up, will be kind enough to
do so WITHOUT DELAY. Any Persons
who have recently arrived, or to whom
Printed Forms have not been forwarded,
are desired to send their Names and
Addresses as early as possible for in-
sertion.

Daily Press Office, November 12th, 1877.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that I have placed Mr. CHATTETON WILCOX, in CHARGE of the PRINTING and PUBLISHING BUSINESS carried on at the Daily Press Office from this date, and it is further notified that Mr. WILCOX has entered into an Agreement with me as LESSEE of that BUSINESS, to commence on the 1st January, 1878.

YORKIN JONES MURROW,
by his Successor,Wm. PUSTAI & Co.,
Hongkong, 7th November, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY;
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [5]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1877.

THE Dutch Authorities in Achean are obviously very anxious to induce Chinese to immigrate and settle there. The Assistant Resident has, it seems, been conferring with the Chinese headman at Kotia Rajah for the purpose of making arrangements for allotting small portions of land to Chinese immigrants there, and it is stated that proposals to effect this will be made to the Government at Batavia. The object is, of course, to obtain a settled Chinese population at Kotia Rajah. The Dutch know that the Chinese are peaceable and industrious, and that they will prove an element of strength to them against the Malays. At present, too, vast tracts of fertile country in the newly conquered parts of Aceh are lying waste and uncultivated, which makes Chinese industry and labour would soon become transformed into productive plantations and gardens. The original inhabitants have almost wholly deserted the country, and it is problematical whether they will ever return in any numbers. A country without a population is of little use, and the Batavian Government is therefore naturally desirous of attracting Chinese settlers to Aceh. Both for industry and orderliness the Chinese are incomparably preferable to the Malays at the best of times. The Dutch fully recognise this fact, and the knowledge of it is pretty good guarantee for the just treatment of Chinese in Sumatra, at all events by the Government. Some of the Dutch planters certainly have gained a bad name for their harsh treatment of native labourers, but those Chinese who go to Aceh to settle on ground allotted by the Government have no cause to fear oppression or ill-treatment. Neither should we imagine have the coolies who enter into Government employ. But in view of the emigration which is likely to set in for Aceh, and considering the number of Chinese already resident in Java and Sumatra, it is eminently advisable for the Government of Peking to send a Chinese Consul to Batavia to watch over the interests of his fellow countrymen in different parts of Netherlands Indies. The Chinese Government has shown a great indisposition to carry out its new programme, in which the appointment of Ministers Resident and Consuls to foreign countries figured conspicuously, and we strongly suspect that but for the imperative necessity existing for the fulfilment of the stipulations of the Chefoo Convention, not a single Minister or Consul would have been despatched from the shores of China. If anything had been needed to demonstrate the necessity for the appointment of Representatives to foreign countries to protect Chinese interests, we should have thought the report of the Cuba Commission would have convinced the Chinese Government. But the rulers of China are either profoundly indifferent to the welfare of those of their countrymen who go to seek their fortune in foreign lands, or are culpably negligent of their duties. They cannot, with any show of reason, plead that they are not responsible for the Chinese who choose to withdraw themselves from the immediate shadow of the dragon-throne because the Chinese law forbids emigration, since they have always been cognisant of the emigration and have tacitly permitted it without any remonstrance. They must be well aware that every Chinaman who quits the shores of the Flower Land in search of the competence denied to him at home thereby does his country a service. He not only makes a vacancy in

the overcrowded labour market in his native place, but he immediately becomes a larger customer for British produce. A great part of British wealth is derived from her colonies. The man who at home is perhaps a burden on the community, is, when settled in a colony, an importer and consumer of British manufacturers and helps to keep going the great industries of his native land. Similarly the Chinese, wherever they go, import great quantities of goods of all sorts from their native country. scarcely a vessel leaves here or Shanghai for California or Australia without carrying a very large proportion of cargo for the Chinese resident in those countries. But the Chinese Government is not interested in political economy if it holds fast by tradition and scorns to take note of anything so trivial as the emigration of coolies. The mandarins are glad enough to get a returned native who has amassed money abroad into their clutches and squeeze part of his hard earnings out of him, but they fail to recognise the claims of Chinese in foreign lands to protection against oppression. It is high time that the Chinese Government took steps to carry out in good earnest its declared intention of appointing Ministers and Consuls to foreign countries. It would also be as well for it to take formal cognisance of the Chinese immigration, and endeavour to put it on an improved basis. At present emigration from China is almost entirely confined to the male sex. The emigrants should be encouraged to take their wives and families whenever possible, and to make up their minds to settle in the country of their adoption. This is, we believe, what the Batavian Authorities wish to bring about, had by making allotments of ground to the Chinese they hope to attract permanent residents. In most countries the Chinese emigrant is purely a bird of passage, without the remotest intention or desire to settle. The land may be good and pleasant, the laws mild and just, but like Golosius's Traveller, "wherever he goes, whatever realm to see," his heart untroubled fondly turns to the home of his childhood. It does not follow, however, that this homesickness will always be a characteristic of the Chinese, and it is particularly encouraged, we believe that they might be induced to settle permanently in countries with climates resembling that of China.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held this afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

Amongst the passengers per steamship *Anady* to Saturday for Shanghai was Mr. E. E. Breton, late Commissioner of Customs at Canton. It is rumoured that he has gone North to succeed Mr. Mart.

We notice by the Singapore Times that Sir William Robinson, like Mr. Hennessy here, was only provided with a Lieutenant-Governor's commission when he arrived at Singapore. The Colonial Office is evidently not improving.

The maximum temperature at the Peak during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's *Gazette*, was 75.5, the minimum 64.0; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 83.0 and the minimum 63.5. No rain fell during the week.From a table of meteorological observations taken at the Government Lookout Hospital by Dr. Ayres, and published in the *Gazette* of Saturday, it appears that 1.89 inches of rain fell in the month of October, compared with one inch in the corresponding month of last year, and 3.25 inches in October, 1876.

On Saturday morning a requisition was said in the Circular to prohibit the immigration of Chinese by the two other routes, for the sake of the late Rev. Father Domingo Davancé. The mass was very well attended, great respect being paid for the memory of the departed father, who was Portu-guese chaplain for this Colony for some time. The late Father Davancé was never very well after having the small-pox, which he caught here, and he died at Milian on the 27th September.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court on Saturday, when a carpenter, was charged by J. Gardner, chief steward of the steamship *Diamond*, with endeavouring to obtain a passage surreptitiously from Singapore to this port. Complaint was he collected all the tickets. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 31st October, is published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:

BANKS.

AMOUNT

Oriental Bank Corporation \$399,388

Chartered Monte Carlo Bank of India 572,296

Chartered Bank of India, Australia 440,595

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 1,756,272

Total \$3,177,553

The usual fortnightly entertainment will be held at the Temperance Hall, Stanley-street, the evening, commencing at half-past eight o'clock. No charge is made for admission. The following is the list of entertainments:

Flanerie Solo. " Sparkling Diamond."

Song. " Will o' the Wisp."

Reading. " The Due."

Song. " The Samoan Athene."

Reading from Pickwick. From Mozart.

Song. " Windy giddy whimp."

Song. (Comical) " Mickey Free's Father."

Song. " Medicine Jack."

Song. " Sing."

The Java papers report that during the nights of 16th-17th September the Australian three-masted barque *Temperance Hall*, bound for Adelaid with a cargo of tea from China, was captured by new Kwai Wang and was soon in a hopeless condition. The captain and two sailors reached the island of Buton in a boat, after forty hours' rowing, where Captain Patti, of the steamer Karang, was requested to go to bring away the crew of the lost vessel, and to ascertain her condition. Of the crew of the *Jutta Riva*, who had been captured, the last to leave the ship were taken on board the *Temperance Hall* and continued to increase their distance and they completed the first round.

YACHTS.

H. M. R.

Naiad. 14 10 90

Wave. 12 22 10

Ariel. 14 11 30

The wind now fell light, and at dawn the boats once more were close together and running up for the steamship *Roma*, they presented a very pretty picture from an artistic point of view, not so much for the beauty of the scene as for the skill with which the men in this case alleged variety and dexterity on the part of the master, and the magistrate refused to intercede or go into that part of the question. Ill-treatment would justify a writ. The magistrate refused to investigate that question in two respects: A number of seamen were before him or deserting from their vessels, although the master was not enough to drive them ahead. They completed the second round.

YACHTS.

H. M. R.

Ariel. 4 16 20

Wave. 4 19 10

Naiad. 4 20 10

Naomi made a very slow turn and headed out to windward of the fleet very fast in the light wind, but it was evident that none of the yachts could finish the course in the prescribed time, so, after holding on till about five o'clock, Naomi, finding it impossible, then gave up and turned about, and all went off to their moorings. On a future day, to be hereafter named, the match will be sailed over again.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND.

The following letter, received from the Government of Queensland, together with the précis of "The Chinese Immigration Act," and the "Act of 1877" of that colony, are published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:

QUEENSLAND.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE BRISBANE,

4th October, 1877.

Sir—I have the honor to forward herewith copy of "An Act to regulate the Immigration of Chinese, and to make provision against their bringing a charge upon the Colony," which has lately been passed.

Six copies of short précis of this Act are also herewith enclosed, and I hope you will kindly give much publicity to your convenience to this information, as it is desirable that ship-owners and other persons concerned in the Chinese

Passenger trade should be acquainted with the conditions applied to it by this Government. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, Wm. Marks.

The Honorable the Acting Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c., Hongkong.

THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF QUEENSLAND, INTITULATED "THE CHINESE IMMIGRANTS REGULATION ACT OF 1877."

Clause 2 provides that the master of every vessel having Chinese on board shall, immediately on arrival and before entry at the Customs, deliver to the collector, or other principal officer, a list of Chinese passengers on board.

Article 3 provides that if any vessel shall arrive in any port in Queensland having on board a greater number of Chinese passengers than in the proportion of one to every ten tons of the tonnage of such vessel, according to the registry thereof if British, or to the number of Chinese passengers, if not, the master shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for each Chinese passenger to be served in custody.

Clause 4 provides that before making entry at the custom, the master of the vessel shall pay to the collector, or other principal officer, a sum of twenty dollars for each Chinese passenger, and if the master fails to do so, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head in addition to the sum of ten pounds, together with costs of prosecution.

Clause 5 provides that every Chinese arriving otherwise than by sea shall pay a sum of ten pounds.

Clause 6 provides that the office receiving this sum of ten pounds shall, without demand, forward the same to the Collector, or other principal officer, of the port of destination.

Clause 7 provides that any Chinese immigrant leaving the colony within three years after such payment, on pronouncing to the Collector, or other principal officer, of the port of destination, the certificate handed to him on arrival, shall be required to repay the said sum, plus interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, for each Chinese passenger, and if he fails to do so, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

Clause 8 provides that any Chinese entering the colony, or any Chinese who has been absent from the colony for a period of three years, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

Clause 9 provides that the Collector, or other principal officer, of the port of destination, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

Clause 10 provides that the Colonial Treasurer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

Clause 11 provides that the Chinese immigrant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

Clause 12 provides that the Chinese immigrant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

Clause 13 provides that the Chinese immigrant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

Clause 14 provides that the Chinese immigrant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

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Clause 42 provides that the Chinese immigrant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

Clause 43 provides that the Chinese immigrant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

Clause 44 provides that the Chinese immigrant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds per head.

EXTRACTS.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME.

SUNSET BY THE SHORE.
The sun is resting.
The golden rays of evening,
Its golden light is dimming.
The white-sailed ships of harbour lie,
And soft the summer wind goes by.
The hills are silent growing,
In the pale shades of evening,
The trees tall stand with gold,
The tide is inward flowing,
And on the shore a welcome song,
Its silver piping fills the air.
Down to the water stretches
A field with yellow shrubs;
Where sunset poppies fall,
Brought up-cropped purple patches,
While the yellow cornflowers stand
Upraised by busy reaper-band.
A morn soft ringeth,
Through the still air of evening,
And far away the scat floats.

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While the yellow cornflowers stand
Upraised by busy reaper-band.
A morn soft ringeth,
Through the still air of evening,
And far away the scat floats.

And to my heart it brings
The memory of days of yore,
When, not alone, I used the shore.
Then comes an hour of dreaming,
And in the skies of evening
I sat fair skies to view,
And lakes no grottoes gleaming,
Whilst in the distance mountain white
Are glittering in the dying light.

O sea! O land! O heaven!
A golden sunset lighting,
O reaper's song! O rippling wave!
Why stir you in me?

How power to bring us from the past
The ghost of days too bright to last.

JULIA GORDON, in the Quiver.

MIC. CARLYLE.

Few men have exercised a greater influence upon their generation than he, and few have deserved better of the world. It would not be safe to regard him as a Norse edition of the Sphynx, but there is something Sphynxian in the idea one forms of him. The grand old head, rugged and weather-beaten, towers aloft over the level dulness of contemporary intelligence, even as the head of the great symbol rises over the business, blank and impulsive, of the Egyptian desert. Like his tremendous prototype, he, too, is a relic of another epoch, the effect of a cause remote from us, and not to be apprehended of us in its totality. There he sits, immense and mystic, a puzzle to the generations to whom his speech has been very brief of life, and time goes onward, forgetful or respectful of him, and his end is not yet. His wise eyes have a dreamy, far-away look in them; they have been gazing in space for some eighty years, and they have seen unpeachable things. Alone in the infinite of his thought, he has wrested with the powers of darkness, and has received instruction from the tongues of strange angels; he has loosed for himself "the master knot of human faith," and in losing it has unfastened the souls of many millions. "Work, and hold your tongue!" is his motto. He has questioned the Earth-Spirit. "To be—doing and Action—storm," walking and working, above and beneath and that is the Earth-Spirit's answer. It has a good sound Cromwellian ring, and, if the world would act upon it, it would have been one of the most remarkable utterances ever vented of philosophic lips. As it is, it has done much good. The first half of it is pretty generally acknowledged to have something in it. As to the second, we are not agreed; from the say-downwards, humanity has elected universally to impose it upon the world at large, and to talk itself hoarse in the attempt at inspiration. The gospel of Silence is included in some thirty volumes. So much at least has the great author of it thought it necessary to utter. It is hard work itself—the preaching of a new gospel. Silence at such a moment is anything but golden. And the world has accepted the advice for what it was—worth, and has answered in its own fashion. "Work, and hold your tongue," in thirty volumes of the strongest, wildest, sternest, stoniest dictio ever written down? It is no wonder that the joke has been taken; and that, if people work—they come to think—that after all the gospel or musing is a mistake; in so far as themselves are concerned at least.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S SCHOOLMASTER.

Mr. Cogan was a critical Greek scholar; he maintained at least one public conference on some Greek point with Dr. Bloomfield, Bishop first of Chester, afterwards of London, and a critical scholar also. Mr. Cogan seemed to pass all his spare time reading Greek, except a little very indifferent fiddling and a daily ride on horseback; when he made a very good representation of Dr. Syntax, just a little modernized. Mr. Cogan was a well-made, tall, handsome man; somewhat spindle legs, undeveloped for want of exercise, always encased in knee-breeches and silk stockings. He lived to be ninety-five, and passed his declining years all sitting at Higham Hill, in the enjoyment of a fortune of £30,000, which he had accumulated in the honest discharge of his professional duties, and which he left to his surviving children. We possess an engraved portrait of him after a picture by Thomas Phillips, R.A., one of the best portrait painters of his day. It represents him sitting, at three-quarter length, such as we have described him, and is a good work of art. As it was a subscription picture and print, each subscriber being entitled to a copy of the latter, it is highly probable that one at this moment be hanging in Lord Beaconsfield's library. An institution of the school was the Cogan dinner, which was given every year, at the Albany Tavern, in Aldermanbury-street, London, by past scholars, to Mr. Cogan, the honoured guest of the day. Whether the young author of "Vivian Grey" took part in this, or took part in it frequently, we cannot now determine. Another and an admirable institution was the school library, managed entirely and exclusively by the boys themselves; the lists for purchase being of course subject to Mr. Cogan's supervision. It filled at last, because one of which glazed doors was scoured by handsomely bound copies of standard works, sent as presents by boys on leaving school. The presentation made by Disraeli was of "Alison on Tute," on account of the singularly ironical character of the choice. What a charm it must have possessed for a boy such as Disraeli must have been! Two works which were in every boy's hands, we venture, were "Penru's Journal" and "The Travels of Sybister-Tarpan," an imaginary forewarning of Gordon Cumming. Only the other day we read, in an old "Blackwood," a very curious account of the former work showing it to have been a genuine journal given to the world under very singular circumstances. Then there was the "Tales of my Landlord," and the first four novels of the little original edition. We did not take kindly, at first, to the larger page and wider margin in which "Ivanhoe" appeared, nor to the blue boards, then universal, in place of the mottled covers to which we had been accustomed. But imagine a boy like Disraeli revelling in that gorgeous parentage! We had every thing of Miss Edgeworth's, of course. The name of Edgeworth is enough, but she was perhaps just a little too didactic, mechanical, and wanting in vivacity; we look upon her now—*Cassandra Maffay*.

lump sum, nominal, as in Boston, &c., but on the tacit understanding that they are to bear the salt of victory, as every means in their power. The lawmen do not go the length of urging the parishioners to get drunk, but the multitude of the Church fests which still rank high in that country, they afford cause of the cold climate, and they never reprove a peasant whose habitual intemperance is notorious. The Prince's land agent, the tax-collector, the conscription officer, all join in promoting the consumption of vodka by transacting their business at the village inn, and thus please before them, and even the mortal who lives by the Prince's patronage, prescribes vodka for every imaginable ailment. The inducements to drink in the towns are not less than in the country. When this coachman, Ivan Ivanovitch, got out for a stroll among the fine sights of Odessa, he is lured into the steps of the loud music of barrel-organs, and vodka is served him with his tea as a matter of course. If he drives his master to a party, he has no sooner drawn up his trap under the shed in the host's yard than the servants invite him into a lower room, and give him as much vodka as he will drink; if he goes to the coachman's for a taste, to a veterinary surgeon through his horse legs, to the harness-maker's or cobbler's, the effects to "drill" business in vodka; when he sets off to visit his master upon holidays, vodka greets him at every threshold. It is the same with the vodka when he ascends to the different flats of the house to collect rent or carry letters; vodka is offered him before he has had time to state his business; and under these hospitable circumstances the vodka is not that the man should occasionally exceed soberly, but that he should often be sober. But in Russia a sober servant means—excepting scrupulous—one who has only gone drunk upon the festivals of the Church. —*Post-Mail Gazette*.

REQUISITES FOR THE BIRD-ROOM.

A judicious manager will gradually confiscate such articles as a waternet, a galvanized pall, a brush and dust-pan, a scuttle, and other useful articles which he may find about the house, and carefully lock them up in his bird-room to prevent their being again lost or mislaid. He will find a use for the all of them. If he is wise he will also have a small lock-up store-chest, in which he can put from time to time stow-away such small gallipots as he may find in his predatory excursions on the housekeeping department; they will be required to hold small bunches of green food, and will never be missed till preserving-time comes round, when he will under any circumstances have a small rate levied on him for replenishing the domestic store-closet. If a stout little table, with a nest of drawers, and a comfortable chair, have been quietly carried upstairs, there remains nothing for the fancier to do but to seek his bird-room door and put the key in his pocket, and calling his household to order, proceed to the enactment of the most stringent laws with regard to the pains and penalties which will follow any attempt to pry into the secrets of his *sacred sanctum*. —*From "Cassar's and Cage Birds," for September.*

THE SIGNING OF THE NATIONAL COVENANT.

The signing of the Solemn League by the Scottish Convention of Estates and the General Assembly recalled the memorable scene transacted in the Greyfriars' Church in Edinburgh in 1688. Tears rolled down the face of the aged as they took the pen to sign the covenant, for three days in the "drunk gang?" We have a private idea that to sweep the streets would do our iatroshchik no harm, but the point is real—shall we bring him out of his scrape, or by declining to do so stir up the police to prefer a charge which may keep him in prison, not for days, but months? We produce three rules, reflecting that we can deduct them from Ivan Ivanovitch's wages, and by-and-by Ivan turns up sober and thankful to explain that he would never have been arrested at all if the police had not felt sure that his master would buy him off. This is so—true that the man will be saved in policeman's eyes for perhaps three months to come. Let him stagger about as rowdy as he pleases, be quarrelsome and insolent, the police will take no notice of him till the time has arrived when they think they may decently claim three more nobles. As influential persons, such as great noblemen, bishops, diplomats, and consular agents cannot be called upon for black-mail, their servants enjoy full license at intoxication; so do petty civil servants and military officers in their own persons, for a policeman who meddles with them might find himself in trouble but all non-official people who servants exceed sobriety, or who do them selves, must bribe or take the consequences, which are unpleasant. A person may also be severely punished for not getting drunk as a certain Polish schoolmaster whom we met on one day disconsolately wailing a beam on the quays in company of a dozen kopeck less rogues who are being made examples of, because they have no friends. The crime of our schoolmaster was that he was struck at first sight by her surmounting beauty. "She seemed to me, he says, to aggregate in herself like the Venus of Apollos, all that was exquisite and charming. She turned all the male heads whether she went, and was the heroine of more than one romance." A young fellow in Dublin threatened to shoot her and himself afterwards if she persisted in refusing to marry him, and was arrested in the pit of the theatre with a pistol in his pocket on the same night. A gentleman of position in Limerick was more fortunate in winning her favour. She wrote on the plaster of the wall over against him, where he sat, Belshazzar-like, in his saucy pomp, it would make his heart tremble, his countenance change, his head and limbs to shake, his joints to loose, and all his cardinals and prelates to be astonished." The Scots followed up their Covenant by sending an army into England to assist the Parliament against the Royal forces. —*The History of Presbyterianism*.

AN OLD ENGLISH PELMA DONNA.

One of the earliest of our English singers to whom the term *prim donna* might be justly applied was Miss Philips, better known by her married name of Mrs. Crough, who first appeared in 1729, in the old musical piece of *The Lord of the Manor*. Michael Kelly, in his "Reminiscences," tells us how much he was struck at first sight by her surpassing beauty. "She seemed to me, he says, to aggregate in herself like the Venus of Apollos, all that was exquisite and charming. She turned all the male heads whether she went, and was the heroine of more than one romance." A young fellow in Dublin threatened to shoot her and himself afterwards if she persisted in refusing to marry him, and was arrested in the pit of the theatre with a pistol in his pocket on the same night. A gentleman of position in Limerick was more fortunate in winning her favour. She wrote on the plaster of the wall over against him, where he sat, Belshazzar-like, in his saucy pomp, it would make his heart tremble, his countenance change, his head and limbs to shake, his joints to loose, and all his cardinals and prelates to be astonished." The Scots followed up their Covenant by sending an army into England to assist the Parliament against the Royal forces. —*The History of Presbyterianism*.

Before the abolition of the monopolies a landowner might set up a distillery on his estate, but he was compelled to pay the produce to the toddy-farmers, and these spoliators might build a public-house on his land against his consent, though he was entitled to fix the spot and to receive a fair rent. At present, the trade being free, licensees to distill and sell are conferred by Government, & the virtually bought of the *Tschiffli*, and almost every landowner's consequence is a Prince. "Wiskoff" might get one if he pleased, but he has been deterred for want of capital to compete with his illustrious neighbour, Prince Rumford, who has a distillery in full swing and feeds the whole district with its produce. The Prince's chief agents are the priests, when the farming lords were allowed a regular percentage on the produce sold in their parishes, but was not raised in

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINER ON THE 10TH NOV. 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece \$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece \$2.60 to 2.70
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 23 to 32, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 32 to 42, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 42 to 52, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 52 to 62, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 62 to 72, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 72 to 82, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 82 to 92, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 92 to 102, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 102 to 112, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 112 to 122, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 122 to 132, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 132 to 142, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 142 to 152, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 152 to 162, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 162 to 172, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 172 to 182, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 182 to 192, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 192 to 202, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 202 to 212, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 212 to 222, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 222 to 232, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 232 to 242, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 242 to 252, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 252 to 262, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 262 to 272, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 272 to 282, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 282 to 292, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 292 to 302, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 302 to 312, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 312 to 322, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 322 to 332, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 332 to 342, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 342 to 352, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 352 to 362, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 362 to 372, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 372 to 382, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 382 to 392, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 392 to 402, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 402 to 412, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 412 to 422, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 422 to 432, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 432 to 442, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 442 to 452, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 452 to 462, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 462 to 472, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 472 to 482, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 482 to 492, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 492 to 502, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 502 to 512, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 512 to 522, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 522 to 532, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 532 to 542, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 542 to 552, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 552 to 562, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 562 to 572, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 572 to 582, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 582 to 592, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 592 to 602, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 602 to 612, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 612 to 622, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 622 to 632, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 632 to 642, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 642 to 652, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 652 to 662, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 662 to 672, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 672 to 682, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 682 to 692, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 692 to 702, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 702 to 712, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 712 to 722, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 722 to 732, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 732 to 742, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 742 to 752, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 752 to 762, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 762 to 772, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 772 to 782, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 782 to 792, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 792 to 802, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 802 to 812, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 812 to 822, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 822 to 832, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 832 to 842, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 842 to 852, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 852 to 862, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 862 to 872, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 872 to 882, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 882 to 892, per 400 lbs. \$3.40 to 10.00
Cotton